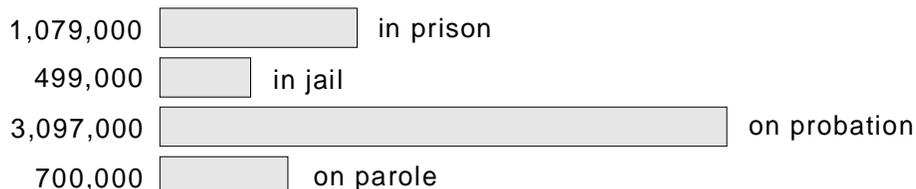




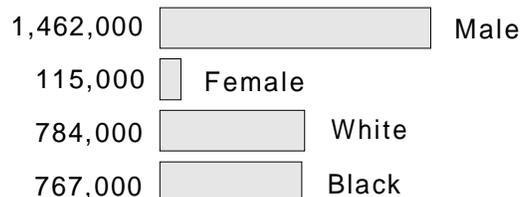
## Bureau of Justice Statistics

# Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995

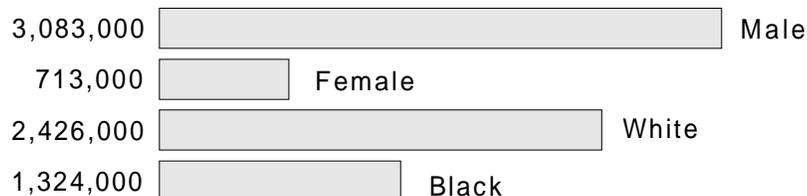
### 5.4 million adults in the United States were under correctional supervision in 1995



### 1.6 million in local jail or prison



### 3.8 million on probation or parole



U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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# Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995

June 1997, NCJ-163916

# Contents

## U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.  
Director

This volume resulted from a collaborative effort of the BJS Corrections Statistics unit, under the supervision of Allen J. Beck. Jodi M. Brown and Allen Beck updated the correctional population trends section. Darrell K. Gilliard prepared the section on jail inmates. Jodi Brown, assisted by Coliece Rice, collected the data and prepared the tables for the probation and parole sections. James J. Stephan and Christopher J. Mumola prepared the sections on State and Federal corrections facilities and military corrections. Tracy L. Snell prepared the section on capital punishment. Doris James Wilson prepared the section on prisoners. Tom Hester and Ida Hines produced this volume. Marilyn Marbrook supervised final production for printing, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Robinson.

Pamela Butler, Martha Greene, Henrietta Herrin, and Lisa McNelis, under the supervision of Alan Stevens of the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, collected the data on jails and jail inmates.

Pamela Butler, Martha Greene, Henrietta Herrin, and Martha Haselbush, Lisa McNelis, Patricia Torreyson, and Charline Watz, under the supervision of Alan Stevens of the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, collected and processed the data on State and Federal correctional facilities.

Jeanne C. Benetti, Patricia A. Clark, and Marita K. Perez of the Crime Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, collected, processed, and tabulated the data on prisoners and capital punishment under the supervision of Gertrude B. Odom and Kathleen P. Creighton. Christopher Alaura of the Crime Surveys Programming Branch provided programming assistance while supervised by Stephen T. Phillips.

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This report and its data are available on the Internet:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data also offers the data for jails and capital punishment:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>

# Highlights

An estimated 5.4 million adults were under some form of correctional supervision in 1995. Seven in every ten of these people were on probation or parole. About 2.8% of the U.S. adult resident population were under correctional care or supervision in 1995, up from 1.6% in 1985.

## Jails

Local jails are facilities that hold inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 72 hours but less than a year. Local jails are administered by city or county officials.

Local jails held an estimated 499,300 adults, or about 1 in every 389 adult U.S. residents, on June 30, 1995. Men made up 90% of adult jail inmates. White non-Hispanic inmates accounted for 40% of the total jail population; black non-Hispanics, 43%; and Hispanics, 15%.

The total number of adults in jail increased by an estimated 19,500 inmates during the year ending June 30, 1995, or 4.1%. The overall increase of 255,000 adult inmates between 1985 and 1995 represents an average annual increase of 7%.

## Probation

Nearly 3.1 million adults were on probation on December 31, 1995. Probationers made up 58% of all adults under correctional supervision in 1995.

Approximately 21% of the probationers were women, a larger proportion than for any other correctional population. About 66% of adults on probation were white, and 32%, black. More than 6 in 10 persons discharged from probation had successfully completed their sentences.

The number of adults on probation in the United States increased by 115,500 (3.9%) between yearend 1994 and 1995. From 1985 to 1995 the probation population grew by more than 1.1 million, an average of 4.6% annually.

## Prisons

An estimated 1.1 million men and women were in the custody of State and Federal prisons at yearend 1995. About 94% of all prisoners were men; 48% were white, and 50%, black.

Nearly two-thirds of sentenced prisoners entering prison in 1995 were new court commitments, and about a third were parole or other conditional release violators. Among persons released from prison in 1995, 76% were placed on probation, parole, or some other type of conditional release.

The number of prisoners rose by 9% during 1995, the equivalent of 88,400 inmates. This brought the total increase in prisoners between 1985 and 1995 to 590,952, which translates to an average growth rate of 8.3% each year.

## Parole

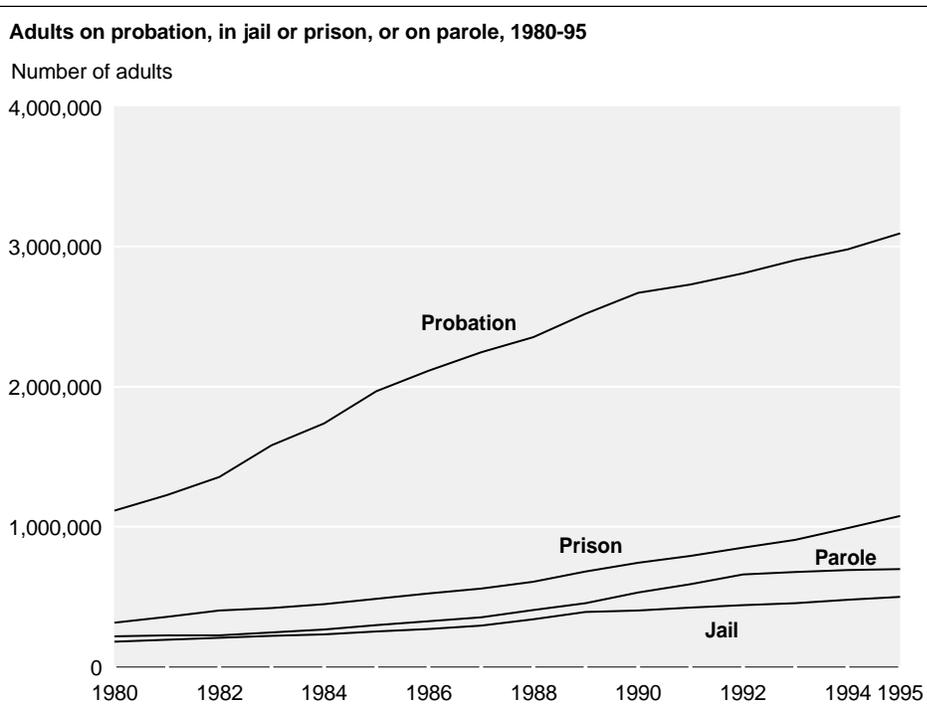
An estimated 700,000 adults were on parole at yearend 1995, an increase of 1.4% from 1994. Nine of every ten parolees were men. An estimated 53% of persons

on parole were white; 46%, black; and 1%, of other races.

Half of all entries to parole were based on a parole board decision. Nearly half of all exits from parole were categorized as successful completions. Most of the remainder were returned to incarceration, but only 1 of every 9 parolees were returned to incarceration with a new sentence.

While the parole population increased by only 1% during the year, the average annual rate of increase from 1985 to 1995 was 8.8%, more than that of any other correctional population. The number of adults on parole more than doubled during the 10-year period (from 300,203).

The percentage of prisoners released from prison to supervision in the community has remained relatively unchanged from 1980 (73%) to 1995 (71%). There was a steady decline in the percentage of inmates released by parole boards, down from 55% in 1980 to 32% in 1995. This decrease was offset by dramatic increases in mandatory parole releases (19% in 1980 and 39% in 1995).



## Capital punishment

During 1995, 310 inmates were received under sentence of death by State and Federal prisons, and 105 had their death sentences removed by means other than execution. State and Federal prisons held a total of 3,054 prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 1995.

An estimated 57% of those under sentence of death at yearend were white and 42% were black. Half of the inmates had been under sentence of death for at least 6 years and 9 months.

Sixteen States executed 56 male prisoners during 1995. The total number of prisoners executed under civil authority in the United States from 1977 to 1995 was 313.

## Military confinement

On December 31, 1995, the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy held a total of 2,838 prisoners in 28 facilities. The Coast Guard operated no confinement facilities. Data for Air Force confinement facilities were not reported.

About 84% of prisoners held by the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy at yearend 1995 were convicted inmates; 16% were unconvicted persons whose cases had not been tried.

A third of convicted military prisoners were confined for rape (16%) or sexual assault (17%); a fifth were serving a sentence for murder. About 7% were confined for military infractions, such as desertion, AWOL, insubordination, or failure to obey a lawful order.

Approximately 98% of military detainees were men. About 52% were non-Hispanic whites; 36%, non-Hispanic blacks; 8%, Hispanics; and 4% other races. More than 98% of persons confined were enlisted; 1.8% were officers.

## 1995 Census of Correctional Facilities

Every 5 years the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducts a census of the Nation's

### Characteristics of staff and inmates in State and Federal facilities, midyear 1990 and 1995

	State		Federal	
	1990	1995	1990	1995
<b>Total staff</b>	245,750	321,941	18,451	25,379
Type				
Custody/security	162,532	210,544	7,055	10,348
Professional/technical	29,433	40,687	5,029	4,604
Clerical	18,619	25,117	1,389	2,266
Maintenance/food service	18,857	20,591	3,002	3,014
Educational	9,867	9,856	1,036	1,164
Administrative	6,442	7,980	940	1,529
Other	--	7,166	--	2,454
Sex*				
Male	177,470	227,412	13,094	19,169
Female	59,053	94,449	3,780	6,210
<b>Total inmates held</b>	658,828	941,642	56,821	81,930
Sex				
Male	622,982	884,817	52,642	76,393
Female	35,846	56,825	4,179	5,537
Race				
White non-Hispanic	249,376	327,515	25,553	36,403
Black non-Hispanic	316,283	459,044	15,597	29,178
Hispanic	81,152	132,980	14,346	14,385
Other races	12,017	22,103	1,325	1,964
Inmates under age 18	3,561	5,309	39	0
<b>Number of inmates —</b>				
Per employee	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Per correctional officer	4.1	4.5	8.1	7.9

\*1990 data for sex of staff exclude nonpayroll and contract staff (about 4% of total). The data from 1995 for sex of staff exclude information from 1 private facility with 80 employees.

prisons to obtain detailed information on State and Federal prison inmates, staff, facilities, and programs. Previous censuses were conducted in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990.

On June 30, 1995, 1,023,572 persons were incarcerated in the Nation's State and Federal correctional facilities, a 43% increase over the 1990 population. Between 1990 and 1995, the number of inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents rose from 263 to 390.

About 94% of all inmates were men. Nearly 36% were white non-Hispanic; 48%, black non-Hispanic; 14%, Hispanic; and 2%, other races.

The number of prisoners under age 18 in State and Federal correctional facilities increased 47% from 3,600 in 1990 to 5,309 in 1995. Five States accounted for 52% of this increase: Florida (804), Connecticut

(736), New York (498), North Carolina (457), and Texas (251).

Between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995, 3,311 inmates died while in the custody of State and Federal correctional authorities. The leading cause of death was illness and natural causes (excluding AIDS), accounting for 55% of deaths. AIDS-related illnesses were second (34%), followed by suicide (5%), homicide by other inmates (3%), and other causes (3%).

The number of employees in State and Federal correctional facilities grew by nearly a third between 1990 and 1995, from 264,201 to 347,320.

Between 1990 and 1995 the number of inmates increased at an annual rate of 7.4%, while the number of full-time and part-time employees grew at an annual rate of 5.6%.

In 1995, custody or security staff comprised 6 of every 10 employees. The number of inmates per custody or security employee was 4.6 inmates in 1995, up from 4.2 in 1990.

The States, District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons operated a total of 1,500 correctional facilities at midyear 1995, including 1,196 confinement institutions and 304 community-based facilities. Confinement institutions held 97% of all inmates.

The South maintained 629 correctional facilities (46% of all State facilities); 3 of the 4 States reporting the largest numbers of institutions were also in the South — Florida (98), North Carolina (93), and Texas (92). California operated the most facilities in 1995 — 102.

Between midyear 1990 and 1995, Texas recorded the largest growth in the number of State facilities (49 new facilities), followed by Washington (13) and Georgia (11). Nine States — Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Virginia — reported a decline in the number of correctional facilities. The Federal Bureau of Prisons added 32 confinement facilities and 3 community-based facilities during the 5-year period.

At midyear 1995 the rated capacity of the Nation's State correctional facilities totaled 909,908. Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated by rating officials to each facility. Between 1990 and 1995 more than 259,000 beds were added.

As of June 30, 1995, State correctional facilities were operating at 103% of rated capacity. Between 1990 and 1995 rated capacity increased by 40%, while the number of inmates increased by 43%.

The total number of State and Federal correctional facilities rose by 17% from midyear 1990 to midyear 1995 (from 1,287 to 1,500). During the same period, facilities holding 2,500 inmates or more increased by 108%, and those holding between 1,000 and 2,499 rose 65%. The number of maximum security facilities rose 27%; numbers of medium and minimum security facilities each grew by 14%.

A third of the country's State and Federal correctional housing stock was less than 10 years old in 1995; nearly a quarter was 50 years old or older, including 3% that had been in existence 100 years or longer. The Midwest had the highest percentage of both facilities less than 10 years old (36%) and 100 years old or older (7%).

The primary function of most correctional facilities was housing general adult populations: 63% of State facilities and 86% of Federal facilities. About 19% of State correctional facilities were used as work release or pre-release centers. While 65 correctional facilities operated bootcamps, only 22 reported bootcamps as their primary function.

Among State correctional facilities, 378 were under court order for at least one reason. About 85% of these had been cited for specific conditions; 60% had been ordered to limit population; and 39% had been cited for totality of conditions.

The 112 Federal facilities under court order or consent decree for specific conditions in 1995 resulted from a preliminary injunction arising from a single court case involving the Federal Bureau of Prison's inmate telephone system. One Federal facility was under court order to limit population.

**Characteristics of 1,375 State and 125 Federal correctional facilities, 1995**

Facility characteristic	State	Federal
<b>Type</b>		
Confinement	1,084	112
Community-based	291	13
<b>Size</b>		
Fewer than 500 inmates	796	58
500-999 inmates	255	31
1,000-2,499 inmates	271	35
2,500 or more	53	1
<b>Security level</b>		
Maximum, close, or high	289	9
Medium	438	25
Minimum or low	648	91
<b>Age</b>		
Less than 10 years	441	56
10-19 years	254	19
20-49 years	343	23
50-99 years	284	26
100 years or more	45	0
Not reported	8	1
<b>Primary function</b>		
General adult population	864	107
Work release/pre-release	261	10
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	49	0
Alcohol or drug treatment	39	0
Bootcamp	20	2
Youthful offender population	16	0
Medical treatment	10	4
Return to custody	9	0
<b>Number under court order</b>		
For any reason	378	113
To limit population	228	1
For specific reasons	321	112
For totality of conditions	149	0

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### Important note

*Correctional Populations in the United States* presents numbers that describe persons under some form of correctional supervision. In this compilation the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) seeks to help users by—

- making readily apparent the links between different correctional institutions or methods in each State
- suggesting the similarities and differences between States and regions as our system of criminal justice responds to both common and disparate needs
- permitting comparisons, however limited they must be, with previous years' statistics.

#### Helping readers find a single number

Through an **index** at the end of the volume, readers can find all topics treated in the tables. The index numbers refer to the tables.

**Footnotes** give extra information about how to interpret the numbers in the tables.

Category definitions are available in three places: the **explanatory notes** in the appendices of sections, the **questionnaires** also in the appendices, and the **definitions of common terms** in the *Introduction* on page 2.

#### To make comparisons across years or between jurisdictions

BJS makes every effort to report numbers that are consistent in interpretation with those of the past and between separate jurisdictions in the present. Data collection rules and reporting protocols that fit historical statistics and that impose the least burden on respondents are used.

Some jurisdictions depart from the reporting conventions, and some categories for counting have shifted over the years. Users who try to draw conclusions from such numbers by comparing years or jurisdictions must take into account special circumstances and changes. **Footnotes, table notes, explanatory notes, and other material highlighting the tables** must be consulted for a full understanding of the data.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

/ not reported

: not known

... not applicable

## History of U.S. corrections statistics

In 1850 the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States as a part of the Seventh Decennial Census, initiated a count of prisoners in 32 States and in the territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah. Between 1850 and 1870, U.S. marshals administered the census of prisoners as part of a special schedule of social statistics. The 1880 report indicated there were 61 prisoners in State institutions per 100,000 residents. By 1890 Nevada had the highest per capita rate among the States, 203, and Wyoming had the lowest, 16. In that same year New York had 136 prisoners per 100,000 residents, and California had 169.

In 1926 the Bureau of the Census began the annual collection of prisoner statistics, and the report for that year described the goal of the effort as the collection of data to "show the application of penal policies for various classes of offenders and in different parts of the country." That first annual report in 1926 provided information by jurisdiction on admissions, releases, sentences and time served, inmates under sentence of death, recidivism, and crowding — issues of major concern today.

In 1950 the corrections program was transferred from the Bureau of the Census to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in the Department of Justice and in 1971 to the predecessor of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). LEAA added the statistical series on local jails (1970), probation (1979), and parole (1976).

All the major reporting series and projects of the corrections unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics, are outlined under "Data sources" below. The Bureau of the Census serves as the data collections agency for most of these series. The following chronology sketches the evolution of the statistical reports grouped in this volume.

**1904.** *Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1904* reported movements rather than individuals. Prison officials served as enumerators.

**1924.** *Prisoners, 1923* presented adults separate from juveniles.

**1926.** *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories* began as an annual report that continued until 1946. The report included a special section on prisoners under sentence of death. From 1946 to 1970 the Bureau of Prisons published the annual figures. The LEAA followed for 9 years until BJS was created in 1980. (The Bureau of Census has acted as collecting agent since 1972.)

**1947.** The Bureau of Prisons began the separate annual reports on prisoners under sentence of death. LEAA and then BJS continued the reports until 1984. BJS will continue to publish annual bulletins about the death penalty and persons sentenced to death; the more detailed statistics appear in the corrections volume.

**1965.** The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), a nongovernmental organization, started the Uniform Parole Reports project under Federal contract.

**1970.** LEAA conducted its first 1-day count of jails.

**1974.** LEAA, with the Bureau of the Census, surveyed a national random sample of inmates in State prisons. The survey, repeated in 1979, 1986, and 1991, collected information on personal background and criminal history and inquired about drug and alcohol usage.

**1976.** The NCCD and LEAA annual reports covered parole data beginning in 1976.

**1978.** The Bureau of the Census counted prisoners in U.S. jails; Census repeated the complete enumeration in 1983, 1988, and 1993.

**1979.** The first annual report on parole and probation appeared, published by BJS.

**1982.** The Bureau of the Census completed the first annual jail sample survey for BJS. Bulletins containing data from the sample survey are supplemented by the corrections volume

**1983.** The National Prisoner Statistics program on admissions and releases (NPS) and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) were combined into one reporting system, the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Each year NCRP collects individual-level data on persons admitted to prison, released from prison, and released from parole.

**1985.** BJS published the first *Correctional Populations in the United States*. The report consolidated data collected annually from Federal, State, and local correctional agencies. The report contained a chapter highlighting a special collection completed during the year.

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## Definitions of common terms used in tables

**Custody.** To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. Early statistical reports gave *custody counts* that largely have been replaced by *jurisdiction counts* of State prison populations. A State may have custody of a prisoner over whom another State maintains jurisdiction. The tables present both kinds of counting procedures, with jurisdiction counts being more complete; States reporting only on custody are noted.

**Detention status.** This term distinguishes between prisoners, usually in jail, who were convicted or awaiting judgment.

**Discretionary parole.** A release from prison to supervision is discretionary when it is decided by a board or other authority.

**Hispanic origin.** A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

**Jurisdiction.** *Jurisdiction* refers to a unit of government or to the legal authority to exercise governmental power. According to the latter meaning, the prisoners under a State's *jurisdiction* may be in the custody of local jails. (See "Custody.")

**Mandatory parole.** Mandatory parole results from statutory or correctional guidelines, and no judgment by a panel or board is required for release of a prisoner to supervision outside prison.

**Maximum sentence length.** Some jurisdictions sentence offenders to a range of years; the larger number in that range is the most that a prisoner may serve on a sentence. Often, *good time* is subtracted from the maximum sentence. When the tables report on prisoners with sentences longer or shorter than a year, the *maximum sentence* is used where applicable.

## Military justice terms—

*General court-martial* is the highest military court for judging the most serious offenses. A military judge presides. This court includes members (jurors) at the election of the accused, except when the court must have members for imposition of the death penalty. If an enlisted person is accused, in the absence of exigent circumstances at least a third of the court must be enlisted members who are not lower ranking than the accused. A general court-martial may be used to try any person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

*Special court-martial* is used for judging offenses less serious than those in a general court-martial. A military judge presides. A special court-martial may *not* impose the following: the death penalty, a dishonorable discharge, dismissal of an officer, confinement in excess of 6 months, hard labor without confinement for more than 3 months, forfeiture of pay in excess of two-thirds of pay per month, or forfeiture of any percentage of pay for more than 6 months.

*Summary court-martial* is the least formal military court, consisting of one active-duty commissioned officer. This court promptly adjudicates minor offenses under a simple procedure. Punishment may not exceed confinement for 1 month, hard labor without confinement for 45 days, restriction to specified limits for more than 2 months, or forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay for more than 1 month. If the service member is above the rank of E-4, the presiding officer may not impose confinement, hard labor without confinement, or reduction of more than one grade.

**Movement.** In corrections, a movement is an admission to or a release from a status — prisoner, parolee, or probationer. Unless specifically noted, a transfer between facilities does not count as a movement.

**Most serious offense.** The offense with the longest term of incarceration imposed.

**New court commitments.** Inmates who were admitted to prison directly from a court with all new sentences. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Parole violators are excluded from this category.

**One-day count.** For a 1-day count a jurisdiction or facility is asked to report how many people were on its roll on a certain day. The *average daily population* is a year's total number of people on the roll each day, divided by the number of days. The methods of counting in aggregate do not yield estimates of either the number of persons in a status during the year or the average amount of time persons remain in a status.

**Race.** Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

**Reporting time.** The prison and capital punishment figures are from December 31, 1995, unless otherwise noted. The Bureau of the Census surveyed jails on June 30, 1995. The bureau conducted the Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities on June 30, 1995.

**Revisions.** Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1994 were not changed by a State in 1995 to equal its revised 1994 total.

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## Data sources

### *Series that aggregate by reporting unit*

**NPS-1.** Annual yearend count of prisoners present by jurisdiction, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and admissions and releases during the year.

**NPS-1A.** Count of prisoners present on June 30 by jurisdiction.

**NPS-1B.** Advance yearend count of prisoners; emergency releases because of prison crowding; rated, operational, and design capacities of prison facilities.

**NPS-8A.** Yearend count of persons in prison under sentence of death.

**NPS-8B,8C.** Complete survey of States to determine any significant changes in statutes or case law relating to the death penalty.

**CJ-8.** Yearend count, admissions, and releases of persons on probation by jurisdiction.

**CJ-7.** Yearend count, admissions, and releases of persons on parole by jurisdiction.

**CJ-5.** Annual survey to estimate the population and rated capacity of jails.

**CJ-43.** Census every 5 years of all State and Federal prison facilities to record their characteristics.

**CJ-3.** Census every 5 years of all jail facilities to record their characteristics.

### *Series based on reported individual offenders*

**NPS-8.** Characteristics of persons admitted to, under, or released from a sentence of death during the year.

**NCRP-1A.** Individual record data on each offender admitted to prison during the year, covering race, age, Hispanic origin, jail credits, prior prison credit, offenses and number of counts, and maximum and minimum sentence.

**NCRP-1B.** Individual record data on each offender released from prison during the year, covering data from NCRP-1A, offenses and sentences since admission, time spent in halfway houses, time served, and category of discharge.

**NCRP-1C.** Individual record data on each offender discharged from parole supervision, covering data contained in NCRP-1A and NCRP-1B, parole discharge, and category of discharge.

### *Series based on interviews of sampled prisoners*

**SIJ-43.** Survey every 5 years of a random sample of jail inmates to determine criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and personal background.

**NPS-25.** Survey every 5 years of a random sample of prison inmates to determine criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and personal background.

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**Table 1.1. Number of adults on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole, 1985-95**

Year	Total estimated correctional population <sup>a</sup>	Probation	Jail	Prison	Parole
1985	3,011,500	1,968,712	254,986	487,593	300,203
1986	3,239,400	2,114,621	272,735	526,436	325,638
1987	3,459,600	2,247,158	294,092	562,814	355,505
1988	3,714,100	2,356,483	341,893	607,766	407,977
1989	4,055,600	2,522,125	393,303	683,367	456,803
1990	4,348,000	2,670,234	403,019	743,382	531,407
1991	4,535,600	2,728,472	424,129	792,535	590,442
1992	4,762,600	2,811,611	441,781	850,566	658,601
1993 <sup>b</sup>	4,944,000	2,903,061	455,500	909,381	676,100
1994 <sup>b,c</sup>	5,141,300	2,981,022	479,800	990,147	690,371
1995 <sup>b,c</sup>	5,374,500	3,096,529	499,300	1,078,545	700,174
Percent change					
1994-95	4.5%	3.9%	4.1%	8.9%	1.4%
1985-95	78.5	57.3	95.8	121.2	133.2
Average annual percent change					
1990-95	4.3%	3.0%	4.4%	7.7%	5.7%
1985-95	6.0	4.6	7.0	8.3	8.8

Note: Counts for probation, prison, and parole population are for December 31 of each year and have been revised based on the most recently reported counts. Jail population counts are for June 30 of each year. Prisoner counts are for inmates in custody only. See *Technical note*.

<sup>a</sup>A small number of individuals may have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision is an overestimate.

<sup>b</sup>The jail population counts are estimated.

<sup>c</sup>The jail population counts exclude persons supervised outside jail facilities.

**Table 1.2. Estimated number of adults on probation, in jail, in prison, or on parole and their percent of the adult population, by sex and race, 1995**

	Total <sup>a</sup>	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Total	5,374,500	4,546,400	828,100	3,210,200	2,090,900	73,300
Probation	3,096,500	2,454,000	642,500	2,057,600	999,200	39,600
Jail	499,300	448,000	51,300	262,200	228,500	8,600
Prison	1,078,500	1,014,500	64,000	522,100	538,500	17,900
Parole	700,200	629,900	70,300	368,300	324,700	7,200
U.S. adult resident population <sup>b</sup>	194,294,000	93,341,200	100,952,800	163,828,200	22,472,100	7,993,700
Percent under correctional supervision	2.8%	4.9%	.8%	2.0%	9.3%	.9%

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. In cases where sex or race was unknown or not reported, percentages were applied based on known cases.

<sup>a</sup>A small number of individuals have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision is an overestimate. See *Technical note*.

<sup>b</sup>Resident population 18 or older on July 1, 1995.

**Table 1.3. Estimated number of adults under correctional supervision, by sex and race, 1985-95**

Year	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1985	3,011,500	2,606,000	405,500	1,941,600	1,029,600	40,300
1986	3,239,400	2,829,100	410,300	2,090,100	1,117,200	32,100
1987	3,459,600	3,021,000	438,600	2,192,200	1,231,100	36,300
1988	3,714,100	3,223,000	491,100	2,348,600	1,325,700	39,800
1989	4,055,600	3,501,600	554,000	2,521,200	1,489,000	45,400
1990	4,348,000	3,746,300	601,700	2,665,500	1,632,700	49,800
1991	4,535,600	3,913,000	622,600	2,742,400	1,743,300	49,900
1992	4,762,600	4,050,300	712,300	2,835,900	1,873,200	53,500
1993	4,944,000	4,215,800	728,200	2,872,200	2,011,600	60,200
1994	5,141,300	4,377,400	763,900	3,058,000	2,018,000	65,300
1995	5,374,500	4,546,400	828,100	3,210,200	2,090,900	73,300

Note: Populations are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Previously published estimates by sex and race have been revised, based on the most recently reported population totals.

**Table 1.4. Percent of adults under correctional supervision, by sex and race, 1985-95**

Year	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1985	1.7%	3.0%	.4%	1.2%	5.2%	.8%
1986	1.8	3.3	.4	1.4	5.7	.6
1987	1.9	3.5	.5	1.4	6.2	.6
1988	2.0	3.7	.5	1.5	6.6	.7
1989	2.2	4.0	.6	1.6	7.3	.7
1990	2.3%	4.2%	.6%	1.7%	7.9%	.7%
1991	2.4	4.4	.6	1.7	8.3	.7
1992	2.5	4.5	.7	1.8	8.7	.7
1993	2.6	4.6	.7	1.7	8.8	.8
1994	2.7	4.7	.8	1.9	9.1	.8
1995	2.8%	4.9%	.8%	2.0%	9.3%	.9%

Note: Percentages are based on the resident population age 18 or older on July 1 of each reference year.

**Table 1.5. Number of adults in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails, 1985, 1990-95**

Year	Total inmates in custody <sup>a</sup>	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Incarceration rate <sup>b</sup>
		Federal	State		
1985	742,579	35,781	451,812	254,986	312
1990	1,146,401	58,838	684,544	403,019	460
1991	1,216,664	63,930	728,605	424,129	482
1992	1,292,347	72,071	778,495	441,781	507
1993 <sup>c</sup>	1,364,881	80,815	828,566	455,500	526
1994 <sup>c</sup>	1,469,947	85,500	904,647	479,800	562
1995 <sup>c</sup>	1,577,845	89,538	989,007	499,300	598
Percent change					
1985-95		112.5%	150.2%	118.9%	95.8%
1994-95		7.3	4.7	9.3	4.1
Average annual percent change					
1990-95		6.6%	8.8%	7.6%	4.4%
1985-95		7.8	9.6	8.1	7.0

<sup>a</sup>State and Federal inmate counts exclude those under State or Federal jurisdiction who were housed elsewhere, as in county or local jails.

<sup>b</sup>Total number of adults held in the custody of State, Federal, or local jurisdictions per 100,000 U.S. residents on December 31 of each reference year.

<sup>c</sup>Jail population counts are estimated.

**Table 1.6. Number of adults held in State or Federal prisons or local jails, by sex and race, 1985-95**

Year	White		Black	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1985	382,800	21,400	309,800	19,100
1986	417,600	23,000	342,400	19,900
1987	439,000	27,700	356,300	23,200
1988	469,200	32,600	407,400	28,000
1989	516,000	38,500	472,800	35,500
1990	545,900	39,300	508,800	38,000
1991	566,800	42,200	551,000	40,600
1992	598,000	44,100	590,300	42,400
1993	627,100	46,500	624,100	47,500
1994	674,400	51,800	676,000	52,300
1995	726,500	57,800	711,600	55,300

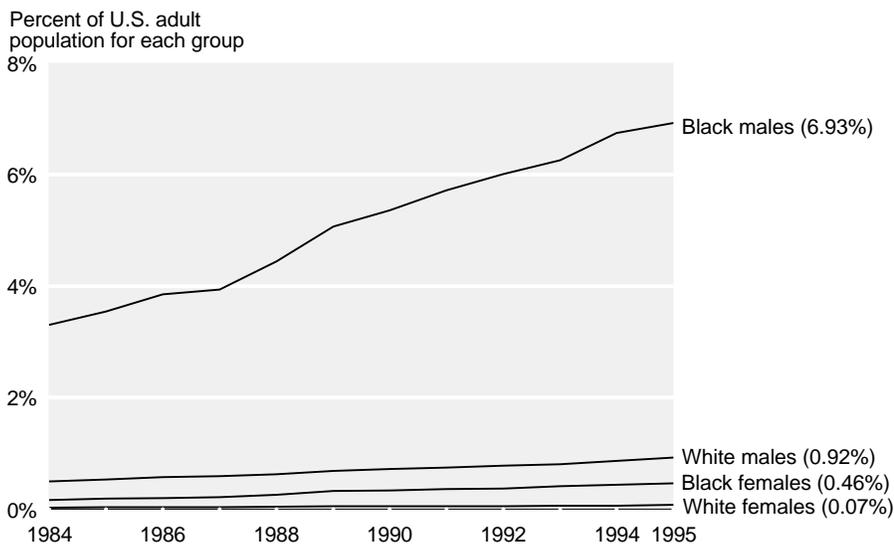
Note: Populations are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Previously published estimates by sex and race have been revised, based on the most recently reported population totals.

**Table 1.7. Number of adults held in State or Federal prisons or local jails per 100,000 adult residents in each group, by sex and race, 1985-95**

Year	White		Black	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1985	528	27	3,544	183
1986	570	29	3,850	189
1987	594	35	3,943	216
1988	629	41	4,441	257
1989	685	47	5,066	321
1990	718	48	5,365	338
1991	740	51	5,717	356
1992	774	53	6,015	365
1993	805	56	6,259	403
1994	851	61	6,682	435
1995	919	68	6,926	456

Note: Data are based on resident population for each group on July 1 of each year.

**Figure 1. Percent of U.S. adult population in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, by race and sex, 1984-95**



**Table 1.8. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by sex and race, 1985-95**

Year	Number of sentenced prisoners						
	Total	Male			Female		
		All <sup>a</sup>	White	Black	All <sup>a</sup>	White	Black
1985	480,568	459,223	242,700	210,500	21,345	10,800	10,200
1986	522,084	497,540	258,900	232,000	24,544	12,400	11,800
1987	560,812	533,990	277,200	249,700	26,822	13,700	12,600
1988	603,732	573,587	292,200	274,300	30,145	15,500	14,200
1989	680,907	643,643	322,100	313,700	37,264	18,400	18,300
1990	739,980	699,416	346,700	344,300	40,564	20,000	20,100
1991	789,610	745,808	363,600	372,200	43,802	20,900	22,200
1992	846,277	799,776	388,000	401,700	46,501	22,100	23,800
1993	932,074	878,037	418,900	445,400	54,037	25,200	27,900
1994 <sup>b</sup>	1,016,691	956,566	452,700	489,200	60,125	28,300	30,700
1995	1,085,363	1,021,463	493,700	510,900	63,900	31,700	31,000

Note: Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year. The numbers for sex and race were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. For men and women, the total number of sentenced prisoners was multiplied by the proportion of black or white of the total population in each group. The reported racial distribution was used to estimate unreported data.

For 1995, Hispanics were identified among unknown sentenced prisoners; then, race was estimated for those Hispanics based on the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

<sup>b</sup>The numbers of sentenced prisoners on December 31, 1994, have been updated and will differ from numbers reported in prior years.

**Table 1.9. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by sex and race, 1985-95**

Year	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents						
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Male			Female		
		All <sup>b,c</sup>	White	Black	All <sup>b,c</sup>	White	Black
1985	202	397	246	1,559	17	10	68
1986	217	426	261	1,695	20	12	77
1987	231	453	277	1,800	22	13	82
1988	247	482	290	1,951	24	15	91
1989	276	535	317	2,200	29	17	115
1990	297	575	339	2,376	32	19	125
1991	313	606	352	2,523	34	19	135
1992	332	642	372	2,678	36	20	143
1993	359	698	398	2,920	41	23	165
1994	389	753	426	3,158	45	26	179
1995	411	796	461	3,250	48	29	178

Note: Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year. Rates may differ from those previously published because the numbers of prisoners under jurisdiction have been revised.

<sup>a</sup>Rates are based on the U.S. resident population on December 31 of each year.

<sup>b</sup>Rates are based on the U.S. resident population on July 1 of each year.

<sup>c</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

**Table 1.10. Number of Hispanic prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, 1985-95**

Year	State or Federal Hispanic prisoners		Sentenced Hispanic prisoners <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Percent of all prisoners	Number <sup>b</sup>	Per 100,000 resident population <sup>c</sup>
1985	54,700	10.9%	52,300	285
1986	62,600	11.5	60,000	213
1987	69,800	12.0	67,400	338
1988	76,400	12.2	73,500	354
1989	90,400	12.7	86,400	399
1990	103,100	13.3%	98,500	437
1991	112,500	13.7	107,800	461
1992	125,000	14.1	119,700	493
1993	138,700	14.6	133,300	529
1994	156,908	14.9	151,300	580
1995	174,292	15.5%	168,000	622

Note: Data are based on incomplete counts. Each year, some States were unable to report data on Hispanic origin, others reported estimates only, and others reported incomplete counts. To determine the extent of underreporting in 1995, see table 5.9 and *Explanatory notes*.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers of Hispanics with a sentence of more than a year were estimated by multiplying the total number of sentenced prisoners by the proportion Hispanic of all prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are based on estimates of the U.S. resident Hispanic population on July 1 of each year.

**Table 1.11. Estimated number of prisoners in custody of State correctional authorities, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Number of inmates in State prison						
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Total</b>	451,812	684,544	728,605	778,495	828,566	904,647	989,007
<b>Violent offenses</b>	246,200	313,600	339,500	370,300	395,700	429,100	464,500
Murder <sup>a</sup>	50,600	72,000	77,200	85,000	90,300	97,100	105,800
Manslaughter	14,500	13,200	13,100	14,100	14,800	15,400	16,500
Rape	19,400	24,500	25,500	29,500	31,300	34,000	37,100
Other sexual assault	20,300	39,100	43,000	46,400	49,800	54,400	58,600
Robbery	94,000	99,200	107,800	113,400	119,800	128,200	135,100
Assault	36,100	53,300	59,000	67,900	73,000	81,200	90,400
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	11,300	12,400	13,100	15,200	16,600	18,700	20,900
<b>Property offenses</b>	140,100	173,700	180,700	182,400	191,600	209,800	230,300
Burglary	74,500	87,200	90,300	90,400	93,600	100,700	107,600
Larceny	27,100	34,800	35,700	33,900	36,900	42,000	47,500
Motor vehicle theft	6,300	14,400	16,000	18,100	19,100	20,100	21,800
Fraud	17,200	20,200	20,400	20,100	21,300	23,600	26,200
Other property <sup>c</sup>	14,900	17,100	18,200	19,900	20,700	23,500	27,200
<b>Drug offenses</b>	38,900	148,600	155,200	172,300	183,200	202,600	225,000
<b>Public-order offenses<sup>d</sup></b>	23,000	45,500	49,500	51,100	53,800	59,000	65,500
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>e</sup></b>	3,200	3,100	2,900	3,100	4,400	4,100	3,700

Note: The offense distribution for yearend 1991 is based on data from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in August 1991. The offense distributions for other years are estimated using forward and backward stock-flow methods. See *Explanatory notes* for further details on the estimations. All estimates are based on the total number of prisoners in physical custody, including those with sentence of 1 year or less and those who were unsentenced. See definitions for the distinction between custody and jurisdiction counts. Due to rounding, detail may not sum to total.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes extortion, intimidation, criminal endangerment, and other violent offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Includes possession and selling of stolen property, destruction of property, trespassing, vandalism, criminal tampering, and other property offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Includes weapons, drunk driving, escape, court offenses, obstruction, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

**Table 1.12. Estimated percent of prisoners in custody of State correctional authorities, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates in State prison						
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	54.5%	45.8%	46.6%	47.6%	47.8%	47.4%	47.0%
Murder <sup>a</sup>	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.7
Manslaughter	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Rape	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Other sexual assault	4.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Robbery	20.8	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.7
Assault	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
<b>Property offenses</b>	31.0%	25.4%	24.8%	23.4%	23.1%	23.2%	23.3%
Burglary	16.5	12.7	12.4	11.6	11.3	11.1	10.9
Larceny	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Fraud	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other property <sup>c</sup>	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
<b>Drug offenses</b>	8.6%	21.7%	21.3%	22.1%	22.1%	22.4%	22.7%
<b>Public-order offenses<sup>d</sup></b>	5.1%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>e</sup></b>	.7%	.5%	.4%	.4%	.5%	.5%	.4%

Note: The offense distribution for yearend 1991 is based on data from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in August 1991. The offense distributions for other years are estimated using forward and backward stock-flow methods. See *Explanatory notes* for further details on the estimations. All estimates are based on the total number of prisoners in physical custody, including those with sentences of 1 year or less and those who were unsentenced. See definitions for the distinction between custody and jurisdiction counts. Due to rounding, detail may not sum to total.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

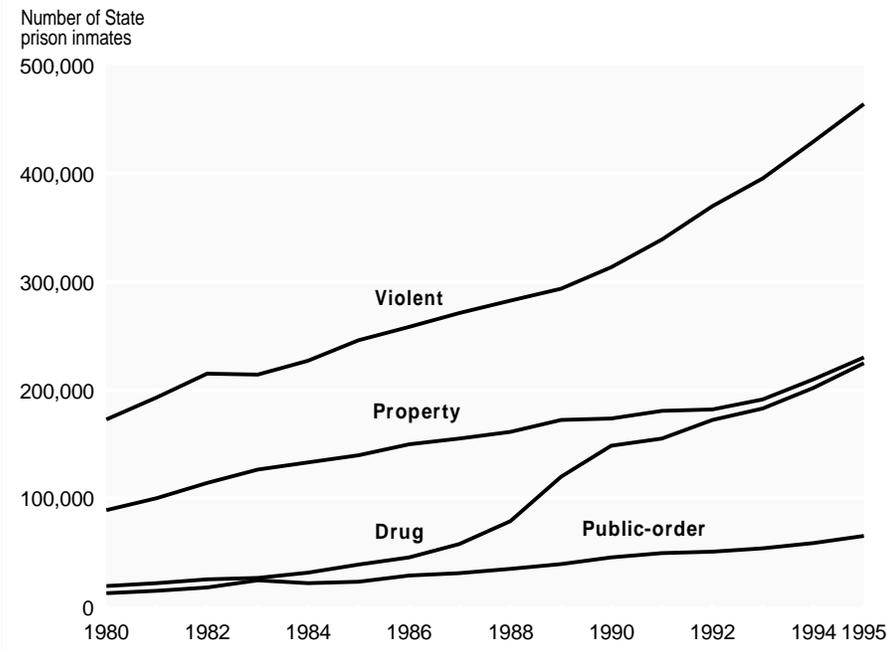
<sup>b</sup>Includes extortion, intimidation, criminal endangerment, and other violent offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Includes possession and selling of stolen property, destruction of property, trespassing, vandalism, criminal tampering, and other property offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Includes weapons, drunk driving, escape, court offenses, obstruction, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

**Figure 2. Number of prisoners in custody of State correctional authorities, by offense type, 1980-95**



**Table 1.13. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Number of inmates in Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1985	1990 <sup>b</sup>	1991 <sup>b</sup>	1992 <sup>b</sup>	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1994	1995
<b>Total</b>	31,364	56,989	65,802	72,851	82,698	84,672	88,101
<b>Violent offenses</b>	7,768	9,557	9,852	9,506	11,058	10,855	11,321
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	993	1,233	1,166	917	867	889	966
Assault	546	1,964	2,101	2,009	2,365	2,601	2,633
Robbery	5,417	5,158	5,410	5,409	6,561	6,174	6,341
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	812	1,202	1,175	1,171	1,265	1,191	1,381
<b>Property offenses</b>	5,289	7,935	8,518	8,617	8,718	7,445	7,524
Burglary	292	442	384	313	252	157	164
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	2,805	5,113	5,504	5,799	6,146	5,454	5,629
Larceny/theft/other property <sup>f</sup>	2,192	2,380	2,630	2,505	2,320	1,834	1,731
<b>Drug offenses</b>	9,482	30,470	36,782	42,879	48,997	49,507	51,737
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	2,514	8,585	10,011	11,253	13,276	13,536	15,762
Immigration	865	1,728	1,988	1,927	2,170	2,435	3,612
Weapons	926	3,073	3,826	4,996	6,515	6,735	7,519
Escape/court <sup>g</sup>	215	417	441	382	380	378	367
Other public-order <sup>h</sup>	508	3,367	3,756	3,948	4,202	3,988	4,264
<b>Other<sup>i</sup></b>	2,554	442	639	596	658	473	0
<b>Unknown</b>	3,757	0	0	0	0	2,856	1,757

Note: Data for September 30, 1985, are from table A-9 of *Statistical Report*, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data for December 31, 1990-95, are from the BJS Federal justice database. Numbers for 1990-93 may differ from the Federal Bureau of Prisons' count because the Federal Justice Statistics Program includes prisoners in transit.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners of any sentence length.

<sup>b</sup>Includes prisoners in transit.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes kidnaping, rape, other sexual assault, threats against the President, and other offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes embezzlement, counterfeiting, forgery, bankruptcy, and fraud (excluding tax fraud but including securities fraud).

<sup>f</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft, trespassing, destruction of property, and transport of stolen property.

<sup>g</sup>Includes flight to avoid prosecution, escape, parole and probation violation, and other court offenses.

<sup>h</sup>Includes liquor laws, national security laws, income tax, Selective Service Acts, bribery, gambling, traffic offenses, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>i</sup>Includes offenses not classifiable or not a violation of the United States Code.

**Table 1.14. Percent of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates in Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1985 <sup>b</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>b</sup>	1995 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	28.1%	16.8%	15.0%	13.0%	13.4%	13.3%	13.1%
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	3.6	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1
Assault	2.0	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.0
Robbery	19.6	9.1	8.2	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.3
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
<b>Property offenses</b>	19.2%	13.9%	12.9%	11.8%	10.5%	9.1%	8.7%
Burglary	1.1	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	10.2	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.7	6.5
Larceny/theft/other property <sup>f</sup>	7.9	4.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.0
<b>Drug offenses</b>	34.3%	53.5%	55.9%	58.9%	59.2%	60.5%	59.9%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	9.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.4%	16.1%	16.5%	18.3%
Immigration	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	4.2
Weapons	3.4	5.4	5.8	6.9	7.9	8.2	8.7
Escape/court <sup>g</sup>	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.5	.4
Other public-order <sup>h</sup>	1.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9
<b>Other<sup>i</sup></b>	9.3%	.8%	1.0%	.8%	.8%	.6%	0

Note: Data for September 30, 1985, are from table A-9 of *Statistical Report*, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data for December 31, 1990-95, are from the BJS Federal justice database.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners of any sentence length.

<sup>b</sup>Percents are based on prisoners for whom the most serious offense was known.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes kidnaping, rape, other sexual assault, threats against the President, and other offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes embezzlement, counterfeiting, forgery, bankruptcy, and fraud (excluding tax fraud but including securities fraud).

<sup>f</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft, trespassing, destruction of property, and transport of stolen property.

<sup>g</sup>Includes flight to avoid prosecution, escape, parole and probation violation, and other court offenses.

<sup>h</sup>Includes liquor laws, national security laws, income tax, Selective Service Acts, bribery, gambling, traffic offenses, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>i</sup>Includes offenses not classifiable or not a violation of the United States Code.

**Table 1.15. Trends in State prison admissions and releases, 1980-95**

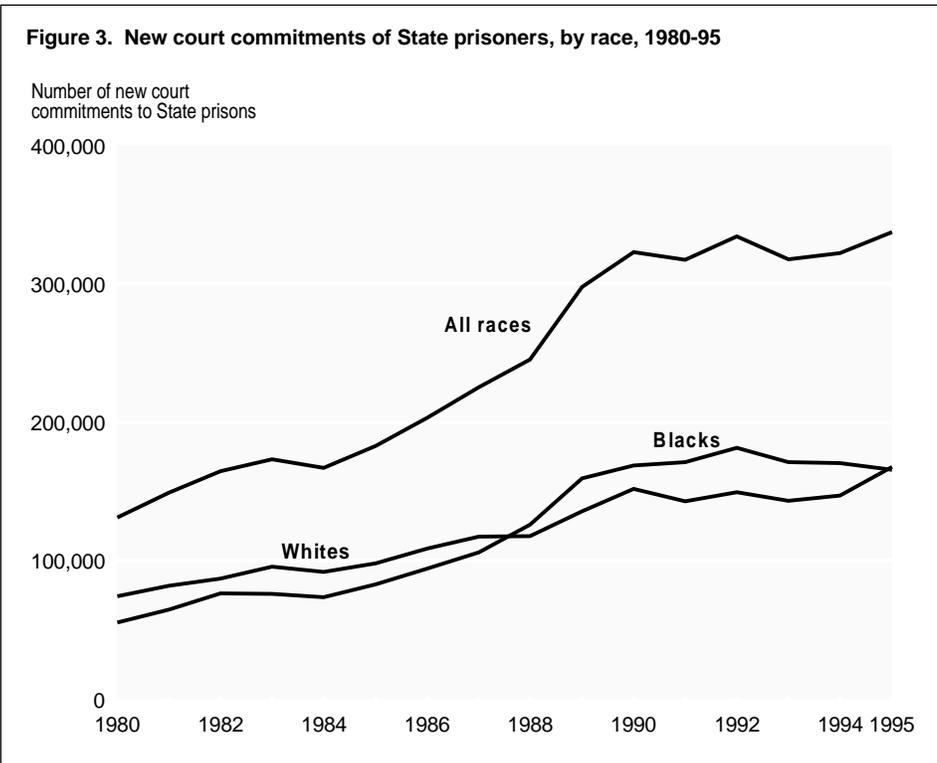
Year	Admissions to State prison			Releases from State prison			
	Number	Admission rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent new court commitments	Number	Release rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of all releases	
						Parole board release	Mandatory supervised release
1980	159,286	57.1%	82.4%	143,543	32.8%	54.8%	18.6%
1981	187,113	63.4	79.7	151,312	31.4	51.4	20.1
1982	203,269	61.3	81.0	163,838	30.6	49.8	23.4
1983	221,180	59.5	79.9	198,714	33.5	46.3	25.9
1984	218,280	55.5	76.5	194,546	31.8	45.2	28.3
1985	240,598	57.9%	76.1%	206,988	31.5%	42.5%	30.4%
1986	273,402	61.0	74.4	233,706	32.4	42.6	30.7
1987	307,519	61.4	73.4	274,178	34.6	40.1	30.8
1988	347,028	66.6	70.7	305,031	35.1	39.8	30.3
1989	423,897	75.6	70.3	350,804	35.6	38.4	30.3
1990	460,739	72.7%	70.1%	405,374	37.0%	39.4%	28.8%
1991	466,285	67.6	68.0	421,687	36.5	39.7	29.9
1992	480,676	65.6	69.5	430,198	35.5	39.5	29.5
1993	475,100	60.9	66.9	417,838	33.3	38.8	31.6
1994 <sup>c</sup>	498,919	58.0	64.5	418,372	30.8	35.0	35.6
1995	521,970	55.7%	64.7%	455,139	31.2%	32.3%	39.0%

Note: Releases exclude escapees, AWOL's, and transfers. All data are limited to prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>a</sup>The number of admissions per 100 State prisoners at the beginning of each year.

<sup>b</sup>The number of releases per 100 State prisoners at the beginning of each year plus the number admitted during the year.

<sup>c</sup>Admissions and releases in Alaska, by type, were estimated for 1994.



**Table 1.16. New court commitments to State and Federal prison, by race, 1985-95**

Year	Total number of admissions <sup>a</sup>	Estimated number of State and Federal admissions			Total number of State admissions	Estimated number of State admissions			Total number of Federal admissions	Estimated number of Federal admissions		
		White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>		White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>		White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>
1985	198,499	109,900	86,600	1,800	183,131	98,200	83,000	1,800	15,368	11,700	3,700	...
1986	219,382	121,100	97,800	2,600	203,315	108,800	94,300	2,200	16,067	12,300	3,400	300
1987	241,887	129,200	110,000	2,600	225,627	117,300	106,000	2,300	16,260	11,900	4,000	400
1988	261,242	129,000	130,100	2,100	245,310	117,700	125,800	1,700	15,932	11,300	4,300	400
1989	316,215	148,200	165,300	2,800	297,827	135,800	159,600	2,400	18,388	12,400	5,700	400
1990 <sup>c</sup>	341,545	164,000	174,500	3,000	323,069	151,800	168,600	2,600	18,476	12,200	5,900	400
1991 <sup>c</sup>	337,478	156,100	177,700	3,700	317,237	142,800	171,300	3,200	20,241	13,300	6,400	500
1992 <sup>c</sup>	356,498	163,800	188,800	3,900	334,301	149,400	181,500	3,300	22,197	14,400	7,300	600
1993 <sup>d</sup>	341,722	158,400	179,500	3,800	318,069	143,400	171,400	3,200	23,653	15,000	8,100	600
1994 <sup>d,e</sup>	346,097	162,000	178,900	5,200	322,141	147,200	170,400	4,500	23,956	14,800	8,500	700
1995 <sup>d,f</sup>	361,464	183,900	173,200	4,400	337,492	168,000	165,900	3,600	23,972	15,900	7,300	800

Note: The number of admissions by race are from *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86* (NCJ-125618), the National Corrections Reporting Program (1987-95), and the Federal Justice Statistics Program (1993-95). Estimates are based on percentages that exclude prisoners of unknown race. For Federal admissions in 1985, "other" is included with "black."

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced prisoners only.

<sup>b</sup>"Other" includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians,

and Alaska Natives.

<sup>c</sup>Federal admissions data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program.

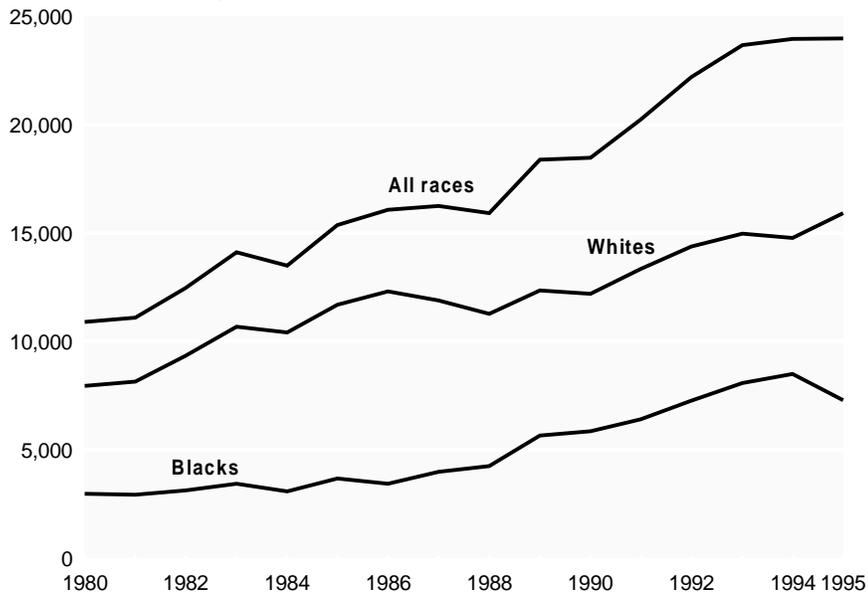
<sup>d</sup>Federal admissions data are from National Prisoners Statistics and detail calculated based on data provided by the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

<sup>e</sup>The number of State admissions for 1994 was estimated by race for Alaska.

<sup>f</sup>Preliminary data.

**Figure 4. New court commitments of Federal prisoners, by race, 1980-95**

Number of new court commitments to Federal prisons



**Table 1.17. New court commitments to State and Federal prison, by race, 1985-95**

Year	Total number of admissions <sup>a</sup>	Percent of State and Federal admission			Total number of State admissions	Percent of State admissions				Total number of Federal admissions <sup>c</sup>	Percent of Federal admissions				
		Total	White	Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	Total	White	Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>
1985	198,499	100%	55.4%	43.7%	.9%	183,131	100%	53.7%	45.3%	1.0%	15,368	100%	76.1%	23.9%	...
1986	219,382	100	54.7	44.2	1.2	203,315	100	53.0	45.9	1.1	16,067	100	76.7	21.3	2.0
1987	241,887	100	53.4	45.5	1.1	225,627	100	52.0	47.0	1.0	16,260	100	73.2	24.5	2.3
1988	261,242	100	49.4	49.8	.8	245,310	100	48.0	51.3	.7	15,932	100	70.8	26.7	2.5
1989	316,215	100	46.9	52.3	.9	297,827	100	45.6	53.6	.8	18,388	100	67.2	30.8	2.0
1990 <sup>c</sup>	341,545	100	48.0	51.1	.9	323,069	100	47.0	52.2	.8	18,476	100	66.0	31.7	2.3
1991 <sup>c</sup>	337,478	100	46.3	52.7	1.1	317,237	100	45.0	54.0	1.0	20,241	100	65.9	31.7	2.4
1992 <sup>c</sup>	356,498	100	45.9	53.0	1.1	334,301	100	44.7	54.3	1.0	22,197	100	64.7	32.7	2.6
1993 <sup>d</sup>	341,722	100	46.4	52.5	1.1	318,069	100	45.1	53.9	1.0	23,653	100	63.3	34.2	2.5
1994 <sup>d,e</sup>	346,097	100	46.8	51.7	1.5	322,141	100	45.7	52.9	1.4	23,956	100	61.7	35.5	2.8
1995 <sup>d,f</sup>	361,464	100	50.9	47.9	1.2	337,492	100	49.8	49.2	1.1	23,492	100	66.5	30.4	3.1

Note: The number of admissions by race are from *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86* (NCJ-125618), the *National Corrections Reporting Program* (1987-93), and unpublished data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (1994-95). All percentages are based on totals excluding prisoners of unknown race. For Federal admissions in 1985, "other" is included with "black."

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced prisoners only.

<sup>b</sup>"Other" includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians,

and Alaska Natives.

<sup>c</sup>Federal admissions data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program.

<sup>d</sup>Federal admissions data are from National Prisoners Statistics and detail are calculated based on data provided by the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

<sup>e</sup>The number of State admissions for 1994 was estimated by race for Alaska.

<sup>f</sup>Preliminary data.

**Table 1.18. New court commitments to State and Federal prison, by sex, 1985-95**

Year	Number of State and Federal admissions			Number of State admissions			Number of Federal admissions		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males*	Females*
1985	198,499	184,594	13,905	183,131	170,461	12,670	15,368	14,133	1,235
1986	219,382	203,142	16,240	205,315	188,373	14,942	16,067	14,769	1,298
1987	241,887	223,352	18,535	225,627	208,450	17,177	16,260	14,902	1,358
1988	261,242	240,060	21,182	245,310	225,626	19,684	15,932	14,434	1,498
1989	316,215	288,391	27,824	297,827	271,950	25,877	18,388	16,441	1,947
1990	341,545	311,600	30,000	323,069	294,877	28,192	18,476	16,700	1,800
1991	337,478	306,800	30,700	317,237	288,408	28,829	20,241	18,400	1,900
1992	356,498	324,900	31,600	334,301	304,772	29,529	22,197	20,100	2,100
1993	341,722	310,565	29,137	318,069	288,883	27,166	23,653	21,682	1,971
1994	346,097	314,819	29,259	322,141	292,972	27,150	23,956	21,847	2,109
1995	361,464	326,403	35,061	337,492	304,567	32,925	23,972	21,836	2,136

\*The total number of Federal admissions for 1990-92 is from the National Corrections Reporting Program. The breakdown by sex is calculated by taking the percentage reported for each year and applying that to the total number of admissions.

**Table 1.19. New court commitments to State and Federal prison, by sex, 1985-95**

Year	Total number of admissions	Percent of State and Federal admissions		Total number of State admissions	Percent of State admissions		Total number of Federal admissions	Percent of Federal admissions	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1985	198,499	93.0%	7.0%	183,131	93.1%	6.9%	15,368	92.0%	8.0%
1986	221,382	92.6	7.4	203,315	92.7	7.3	16,067	91.9	8.1
1987	241,887	92.3	7.7	225,627	92.4	7.6	16,260	91.6	8.4
1988	261,242	91.9	8.1	245,310	92.0	8.0	15,932	90.6	9.4
1989	316,215	91.2	8.8	297,827	91.3	8.7	18,388	89.4	10.6
1990 <sup>a</sup>	341,545	91.2%	8.8%	323,069	91.3%	8.7%	18,476	90.4%	9.7%
1991 <sup>a</sup>	337,478	90.9	9.1	317,237	90.9	9.1	20,241	90.9	9.4
1992 <sup>a</sup>	356,498	91.1	8.9	334,301	91.2	8.8	22,197	90.6	9.5
1993	341,722	90.9	8.5	318,069	90.8	8.5	23,653	90.7	8.3
1994 <sup>b</sup>	346,097	90.9	8.4	322,141	90.9	8.4	23,956	91.2	8.8
1995	361,464	90.3%	9.7%	337,492	90.2%	9.8%	23,972	91.1%	8.9%

<sup>a</sup>The total number of Federal admissions for 1990-92 is from the National Corrections Reporting Program.

<sup>b</sup>The number of State admissions for Alaska was estimated.

**Table 1.20. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners admitted to State prisons, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Number of new court commitments to State prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>b</sup>
<b>All offenses</b>	183,131	323,069	317,237	334,301	318,069	322,141	337,492
<b>Violent offenses</b>	64,300	86,600	91,700	95,600	93,000	94,400	99,400
Murder <sup>c</sup>	8,200	8,700	9,500	9,700	9,500	10,000	10,400
Negligent manslaughter	3,100	3,900	4,100	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,900
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	13,600	17,800	17,800	19,100	19,200	19,700	20,100
Robbery	24,400	29,700	32,000	33,100	31,300	30,600	30,900
Aggravated assault	12,500	22,600	24,100	25,100	24,500	25,800	28,200
Other violent	2,400	4,200	4,400	4,300	4,600	5,200	6,000
<b>Property offenses</b>	77,600	104,400	98,700	104,300	97,000	95,400	97,600
Burglary	38,800	46,800	42,800	44,500	41,000	39,900	39,400
Larceny/theft	18,500	26,200	25,400	27,100	25,400	24,800	26,000
Motor vehicle theft	4,200	8,400	7,600	8,400	7,500	7,700	8,200
Fraud	9,500	12,600	12,100	12,700	12,200	12,600	11,900
Other property	6,800	10,300	10,800	12,000	10,900	10,300	12,000
<b>Drug offenses</b>	24,200	102,400	95,200	101,600	95,100	97,300	104,400
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	14,500	26,000	28,200	29,400	29,500	32,200	33,600
<b>Other</b>	2,600	3,600	3,500	3,700	3,400	2,900	2,500

Note: All data were estimated. For each year, the proportion of new court commitments in each offense category was multiplied by the total number of new court commitments and rounded to the nearest hundred. (See table 1.21 for percentages.) Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

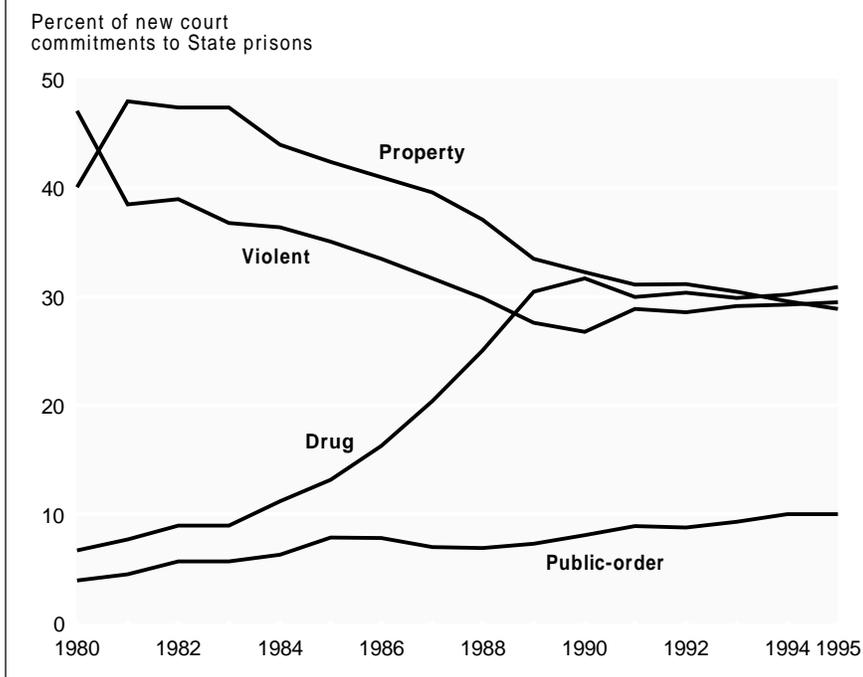
<sup>a</sup>Includes only those with sentences of more than 1 year.

<sup>b</sup>Data for 1995 are preliminary.

<sup>c</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape and other sexual assault.

**Figure 5. Percent of sentenced prisoners admitted to State prisons, by offense type, 1980-95**



**Table 1.21. Percent of sentenced prisoners admitted to State prisons, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Percent of new court commitments to State prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	35.1%	26.8%	28.9%	28.6%	29.2%	29.3%	29.5%
Murder <sup>c</sup>	4.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Negligent manslaughter	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	7.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.0
Robbery	13.3	9.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.2
Aggravated assault	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.4
Other violent	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8
<b>Property offenses</b>	42.4%	32.3%	31.1%	31.2%	30.5%	29.6%	28.9%
Burglary	21.2	14.5	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.7
Larceny/theft	10.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.7
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Fraud	5.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5
Other property	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.6
<b>Drug offenses</b>	13.2%	31.7%	30.0%	30.4%	29.9%	30.2%	30.9%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	7.9%	8.0%	8.9%	8.8%	9.3%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Other</b>	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	.9%	.7%

Note: Data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program and are based on the most serious offense as reported by participating States. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Includes only those with sentence of more than 1 year.  
<sup>b</sup>Preliminary data.  
<sup>c</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.  
<sup>d</sup>Includes rape and other sexual assault.

**Table 1.22. Number of offenders sentenced to Federal prison in U. S. district court, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Number of offenders sentenced to Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	20,605	28,659	30,555	33,622	34,844	31,586	31,805
<b>Violent offenses</b>	1,807	2,032	2,260	2,618	2,679	2,443	2,250
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	110	144	140	135	148	222	307
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	145	226	254	271	227	215	252
Robbery	1,210	1,313	1,504	1,860	1,950	1,628	1,289
Assault	254	282	283	282	272	284	312
Other violent	88	67	79	70	82	94	90
<b>Property offenses</b>	5,612	5,885	6,033	6,557	6,980	6,466	6,746
Burglary	94	83	119	106	158	131	76
Larceny/theft	1,252	940	951	901	929	851	754
Motor vehicle theft	263	200	170	251	321	308	268
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	3,696	4,464	4,542	5,039	5,039	4,967	5,258
Other <sup>f</sup>	307	198	251	260	260	209	390
<b>Drug offenses</b>	7,774	14,092	15,012	16,401	17,343	14,835	14,067
Trafficking	7,012	13,640	14,558	15,987	16,667	14,272	13,167
Possession	762	452	454	414	676	563	900
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	5,410	6,650	7,250	8,045	7,833	7,838	8,735
Immigration	1,412	1,876	1,742	1,741	2,099	2,243	3,169
Weapons	1,003	1,894	2,632	3,426	2,910	2,812	2,813
Escape	499	545	470	475	438	448	540
Regulatory	661	799	884	856	912	876	748
Other <sup>g</sup>	1,835	1,536	1,522	1,547	1,474	1,459	1,465

Note: Data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program. Data for 1985 and 1990-94 are based on persons sentenced during each calendar year. Data for 1995 are preliminary and are based on the fiscal year ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all offenders sentenced to incarceration. Excludes offenders with suspended sentences, those sentenced to time already served, and those convicted of petty offenses.

<sup>b</sup>The total may include offenders for whom the offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape and other sex offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and counterfeiting.

<sup>f</sup>Includes arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes bribery, perjury, national defense, tax law violations (excluding tax fraud), racketeering, extortion, gambling, liquor offenses, traffic offenses, mail or transport of obscene materials, and other public-order offenses.

**Table 1.23. Percent of offenders sentenced to Federal prison in U. S. district court, by the most serious offense, 1985, 1990-95**

Most serious offense	Percent of offenders sentenced to Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	8.8%	7.1%	7.4%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	7.1%
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.7	1.0
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8
Robbery	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.1
Assault	1.2	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0
Other violent	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3
<b>Property offenses</b>	27.2%	20.5%	19.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.2%
Burglary	.5	.3	.4	.3	.5	.4	.2
Larceny/theft	6.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	.7	.6	.7	.9	1.0	.8
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	17.9	15.6	14.9	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.5
Other <sup>f</sup>	1.5	.7	.8	.8	.6	.7	1.2
<b>Drug offenses</b>	37.7%	49.2%	49.1%	48.8%	49.8%	47.0%	44.2%
Trafficking	34.0	47.6	47.6	47.5	47.8	45.2	41.4
Possession	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.8
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	26.3%	23.2%	23.7%	23.9%	22.5%	24.8%	27.5%
Immigration	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.2	6.0	7.1	10.0
Weapons	4.9	6.6	8.6	10.2	8.4	8.9	8.8
Escape	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7
Regulatory	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4
Other <sup>g</sup>	8.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.6

Note: Data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program. Data for 1985 and 1990-94 are based on persons sentenced during each calendar year. Data for 1995 are preliminary and are based on the fiscal year ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all offenders sentenced to incarceration. Excludes offenders with suspended sentences, those sentenced to time already served, and those convicted of petty offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Percents exclude offenders for whom the offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape and other sex offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and counterfeiting.

<sup>f</sup>Includes arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes bribery, perjury, national defense, tax law violations (excluding tax fraud), racketeering, extortion, gambling, liquor offenses, traffic offenses, mail or transport of obscene materials, and other public-order offenses.

**Table 1.24. Deaths among sentenced prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction, 1980-95**

Year	All deaths <sup>a</sup>		Suicides		Caused by another	
	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1980	727	230	80	25	127	40
1981	791	224	76	21	104	29
1982	799	202	93	24	99	25
1983	896	214	105	25	86	21
1984	1,047	236	104	23	128	29
1985	1,175	245	112	23	105	22
1986	1,290	247	91	17	100	19
1987	1,520	271	97	17	91	16
1988	1,571	260	109	18	67	11
1989	1,644	241	113	17	67	10
1990	1,597	216	98	13	49	7
1991	1,856	235	89	11	55	7
1992	2,088	247	103	12	67	8
1993	2,602	279	145	16	84	9
1994	3,011	296	155	15	68	7
1995	3,357	309	160	15	87	8

<sup>a</sup>Includes deaths from other causes. See table 5.17.

<sup>b</sup>Number of deaths per 100,000 sentenced prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend of each reference year.

**Table 1.25. Number sentenced to death, executed, or remaining under that sentence in 1995, by year of sentence, 1973-95**

Year of sentence*	Number sentenced to death			Percent of those having received a death sentence who were executed
	Sentence imposed	Executed	Remained under sentence at yearend 1995	
1973	42	2	0	4.8%
1974	149	9	3	6.0
1975	298	6	4	2.0%
1976	234	11	7	4.7
1977	138	16	14	11.6
1978	186	31	28	16.7
1979	154	19	31	12.3
1980	175	27	54	15.4%
1981	229	37	65	16.2
1982	269	39	119	14.5
1983	254	31	128	12.2
1984	287	25	146	8.7
1985	271	10	151	3.7%
1986	305	12	183	3.9
1987	290	8	177	2.8
1988	295	10	205	3.4
1989	264	3	180	1.1
1990	252	4	189	1.6%
1991	271	2	223	.7
1992	293	5	252	1.7
1993	295	4	274	1.4
1994	319	2	312	.6
1995	310	0	309	0
Total	5,580	313	3,054	5.6%

\*Based on the most recent death sentence received.

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## Explanatory notes

The offense distributions of State prisoners at yearend are estimated for 1985 and 1990-95. Inmate surveys, conducted in March 1986 and August 1991, provide estimates for the custody populations at yearend 1985 and 1991. When combined with counts by offense of annual admissions and releases, these surveys provide the basis for estimating the offense distributions of the other years.

The offense distributions were estimated using the following forward and backward stock-flow procedures:

1. To obtain a base population for each survey year, survey estimates were applied to counts of the total sentenced jurisdictional populations for the survey year. The 1986 survey provided estimates for yearend 1985, and the 1991 survey for yearend 1991.
2. To obtain flow populations for each year, the offense distributions of admissions and releases (in percents) were drawn from annual reports of the National Corrections Reporting Program (1985-95). These percents were then multiplied by the total number of admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners to obtain an estimate of the number of admissions and releases by type of offense for each year.
3. Forward estimates of the number of inmates at yearend in nonsurvey years were estimated iteratively by adding admissions and subtracting releases from the base populations. The estimated end of year distribution was then used as the base population for the next year. The process was then repeated until the subsequent survey year was reached. Data from the 1986 survey were used for forward estimates for 1986-90, and data from the 1991 survey, for 1992-95.
4. Backward estimates were obtained iteratively by adding releases and subtracting admissions from the yearend base population. The estimated distribution was

then used as the base population for the preceding year. This process was repeated until the previous survey year was reached. Data from the 1991 survey were used to estimate data for 1990 back to 1986.

5. Final estimates were obtained by calculating a weighted sum of the forward and backward estimates. The forward and backward estimates were weighted inversely to the elapsed number of years from the base population and then summed. Forward weights were reduced by one-sixth for each year after the base survey year, and backward weights were reduced by one-sixth for each year preceding the base survey year. The final estimates were then converted to proportions.

6. Because the 1986 and 1991 survey estimates were based on custody counts, the final estimates (which were based on the sentenced jurisdictional counts) were then converted to custody counts. To estimate the number of inmates by offense, the total number of inmates in physical custody was multiplied by the proportion of inmates in each offense category.

### Technical note

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 1.1-1.4, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because —

- probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions;
- absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction;
- individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, we may count some persons more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision.

Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23% of the State prisoners on probation and 22% on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1995, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 635,000, or about 11.8% of the estimated correctional population. This is an extreme assumption.

Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the doublecount would be an estimated 215,000 inmates, or 4% of the total correctional population. Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.